

## HIGHLIGHTS

Of the 30 national objectives addressed in this report, North Carolina has already met these, at least in part:

- ***Virtually all women who give birth should have appropriately attended, safe delivery, provided in ways acceptable to them and their families:*** In 1986, only 0.2 percent of North Carolina mothers were not attended by a physician or midwife with certified nurse midwives accounting for 99.4 percent of the midwife deliveries. No data are available on the latter part of the objective.
- ***At least 95 percent of children attending licensed day care facilities and kindergarten through 12th grade should be fully immunized:*** In 1986, more than 99 percent of North Carolina kindergarten and first grade children were fully immunized. The percentage for grades 2-12 was 98.4 in 1980. No current data are available for children in licensed day care facilities.
- ***The cirrhosis mortality rate should be reduced to 12 per 100,000 per year:*** The North Carolina rate has been below 12.0 since 1981 and is projected to decline to about 9.4 in 1990.
- ***The death rate from homicide among Black males ages 15-24 should be reduced to below 60 per 100,000:*** The North Carolina rate has been below 40 for at least the last 8 years; however, the rate increased in each year 1984-1986 and is projected to rise to about 43.0 in 1990.
- ***The rate of suicide among people 15 to 24 should be below 11 per 100,000:*** The North Carolina rate dropped to 10.5 in 1986 and is projected to decline to about 9.2 in 1990.

Based on 1982-1986 trends, statistical projections indicate that it will be possible for North Carolina to meet these objectives by 1990:

- ***The neonatal death rate should be reduced to no more than 6.5 deaths per 1,000 live births:*** The North Carolina rate was 7.7 in 1986 and is projected to decline to 6.2 in 1990.
- ***Reported primary and secondary syphilis incidence should be reduced to a rate of seven cases per 100,000 population per year, with a reduction in congenital syphilis to 1.5 cases per 100,000 children under one year of age:*** The North Carolina syphilis rate was 8.9 in 1986 and is projected to decline to about 6.4 in 1990. No cases of congenital syphilis were reported in 1986, and a rate of less than 1.5 is projected for 1990.
- ***Deaths from other (nonmotor-vehicle) accidents indirectly attributable to alcohol use should be reduced to five per 100,000 population per year:*** The North Carolina rate was 5.3 in 1986 and is projected to reach about 4.8 in 1990.

Projections could not be made for two objectives: immunization of two-year-olds and newborn screening for metabolic disorders. For the remaining 20 objectives addressed here, recent trends indicate that it will not be possible for North Carolina to achieve the targeted values.

Nationally, it appears likely that eleven of the 30 objectives will not be met, and achievement of at least seven others appears questionable, or reliable measurement data are not available. Objectives which appear likely to be met nationally but not in North Carolina are: reduction of the gonorrhea incidence rate to 280 and reduction of the motor vehicle death rate to 18 in total and to 5.5 for children under 15. Rates are per 100,000 population.

Perhaps the most important result of this review is the identification of objectives for which North Carolina projections are upward rather than downward toward the target. Though some of the projected increases are slight, they mean that virtually no progress was made during the 1982-1986 period. Projecting to 1990, increases are expected in the following areas: